

SWEDES IN AMERICA.

Established a Colony in Delaware as Early as 1638.

Some of Their Descendants Did Valiant Service for the Cause of Liberty — Maintain Many Churches and Journals.

As is well known, the Swedes founded a settlement on the Delaware in 1638, and the remembrance of this first Swedish emigration to America teems with interesting episodes. In an article in the Chicago Record-Herald Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson says that the Swedish language was used in a Philadelphia church as late as 1823 and then continues: I cannot here enter more fully into the details of this settlement, but I may be permitted to call attention to the fact, probably not generally known, that John Morton, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and an active member of the continental congress, born at Ridley, Pa., in 1724, was a descendant of the Swedes on the Delaware. Robert Anderson, the gallant defender of Fort Sumter, against which the first gun of the rebellion was fired, was also a scion of the Swedes on the Delaware. Thomas F. Bayard, who served our country as senator, secretary of state and ambassador to England, repeatedly told me how proud he was of the fact that he was descended on his mother's side from these same Swedes. And so we see that love of freedom, patriotism, statecraft and all that makes for good citizenship came over to America not only in the Mayflower, but also in the Kalmar Nyckel and Vogel Grip. The first Swedish settlers on the Delaware came in the ship Kalmar Nyckel and in the yacht Vogel Grip, in 1638, just as the first Norwegian immigrants in this country left Norway in 1825 in the sloop Restoration.

Among the distinguished representatives of the Swedish-American group of our population I may also mention the famous rear admiral of the United States navy, John A. Dahlgren, who was born in Philadelphia in 1809. During the war of the rebel-



HON. JOHN LIND.
(One of the Most Distinguished Swedes Living in America.)

lion he silenced Fort Sumter and secured a safe anchorage for the Monitor inside the bar of Charleston, and in this manner effectually put a stop to the blockade running, which had been so successfully practiced. His name is thus linked with that of the world-renowned John Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor, and our navy is largely indebted to Dahlgren for the great improvements in its ordnance made since 1840. It is hardly necessary to add that John Ericsson, whose invention of the Monitor in 1862 made the north supreme on the sea and shortened the war of the rebellion, was a Swedish immigrant, born in Sweden July 31, 1803. He emigrated to England in 1826 and to America in 1839. In 1829 he invented the fire engine for extinguishing fires, and in 1834 he applied the screw instead of wheels for propelling vessels.

A large number of Swedes served in the war of the rebellion, and going back to the war of the revolution we find a brilliant Swede, Col. (afterward field marshal) Axel Fersen, who in 1779 went to France, where he was appointed colonel of the royal regiment of Sweden. At the head of his regiment he served in the later campaigns of the American war, and distinguished himself on various occasions, particularly in 1781, during the siege of Yorktown. Axel Fersen also took part in the negotiations between Gen. Washington and Gen. Rochambeau. He afterward became marshal of the kingdom of Sweden.

One of the most distinguished Swedes now living in this country is John Lind. He was born in Sweden March 25, 1854; came with his parents to Minnesota; was a member of congress from 1887 to 1893 and governor of Minnesota from 1899 to 1901.

The great and flourishing Swedish Lutheran Augustana synod was organized in 1851, and Rev. L. P. Esbjorn is regarded as the father of the Swedish Lutheran church in this country. The Augustana synod has a large college at Rock Island, Ill., and a flourishing college at St. Peter, Minn. It has a large number of fine church edifices and a host of able pastors and teachers. The Swedes in this country maintain a number of weekly newspapers which are edited with signal ability. They are loyal to American institutions and at the same time devoted to their Swedish inheritance. It may be said of the Swedes, as of the other representatives of the Scandinavian peoples, that they make excellent American citizens, and that the value of their citizenship is greatly enhanced by the interest they take in the language, history and literature of Sweden.

HENRY WAS INDIGNANT.

German Barkeeper Did Not Fancy the Alias Given to Him by a Limb of the Law.

Walter Richards was a persistent joint keeper in Topeka, Kan., and his barkeeper was Henry Schmidt. One day the city attorney drew warrants for the arrest of both men, but, not remembering the name of the German, the document was made for "Walter Richards and his barkeeper, John Doe." In due time the men were arrested; but Schmidt was highly indignant that he should be called John Doe. "Dot iss not mine name," he said to those who would listen. "Better go



"DOT ISS NOT MINE NAME."

down to the court and make the judge fix it," said the joker, who had listened to Henry's tale of woe. And Henry did go down to the court to fix it. Marching up to his honor he said: "Chudge, do you know me?"

"Well," said the judge, in some surprise, "I have seen you often, but I don't seem to remember your name."

"Mine name, chudge, iss Henry Schmidt, aber in Chermanny it was Heinrich Schmidt. More as ten thousand peoples in Tobeka know Henry Schmidt. For more as ten year I drove dot bread wagon for Henry Vesper, and for more as two years I draw dot beer far Van Roberts. Dot bolicmans come und dells me I was John Doe, und make me arrested. Mine name was Henry Schmidt, not John Doe! So long as America in I have been, I more was not insulted. If my name not back be changed, I get me by Mr. Overmeyer some injunctions out."

And with head erect and indignation oozing from every pore Mr. Schmidt walked out of the court never to be called back again, for the judge, though stern, was possessed of humor.

THE BELLED BUZZARD.

Famous Bird Has Returned to Boone County, Mo., After a Lapse of Several Years.

From Columbia, Mo., comes the news that the "belled buzzard" has returned once more to Boone county. Such has been the rumor for several days, and now it has been positively verified by C. S. Ballew, of Harg, Mo., six miles east of Columbia, who saw the great bird at close view.

The belled buzzard has been famous for more years than men can remember. It has a bell fastened to its throat, and has a small iron band



THE BIRD AT CLOSE VIEW.

also. Sometimes many years elapse between the parting and the coming of the bird, but it never fails to return. The buzzard had been given up for dead this time, and the drought-stricken farmers were even puzzled when they heard a tinkling in the sky and saw the grim bird soaring, but when the bell flashed in the sunlight they knew that the old-time visitor had come again.

This may be the last visit of the famous bird, for it is very old. Mr. Ballew said that the buzzard had turned gray. It seemed very sluggish, and apparently indifferent until he approached, and did not fly until he had a good view of the bell, the origin of which is unknown.

There is something sinister in the arrival at this time of the strange visitor, which, perhaps, has seen the dawning of two centuries, and people talk about the bird at times with a touch of superstition.

Bees That Do Not Sting.

Several colonies of stingless bees have been discovered in the island of Montserrat, in the West Indies. Efforts are being made to introduce them in this country, as their honey-producing qualities are fully equal to those of the common variety of bee.

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY

Many Great Lawyers Will Take Active Part in It.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy in the Case—His Knowledge of Bureau Methods Feared by Naval Men.

There is said to be a big surprise in store for the navy department when the court of inquiry meets to investigate the charges against Schley. Secretary Long and other officers at the navy department have been proceeding on the assumption that Admiral Schley would not take the greatest advantage of the unusual privileges accorded him of having the hearings of the court open to the public, and of being represented by such counsel as he might choose. Both the concessions are unusual in courts of inquiry, which are like courts-martial, purely military tribunals. But Secretary Long wished to show that the department is more than fair to Admiral Schley, and he has provided that this court of inquiry shall be subject to the same influences as a sensational civil trial.

The friends of Admiral Schley, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, will take advantage of the privileges granted to the admiral, and make a fight to influence public opinion, and forestall the report of the court. The admiral will be represented by the ablest counsel that can be employed. Jere Wilson, the noted lawyer of Washington, will be one of his counsel, and it is said that former Secretary of the Treasury Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, will also appear on that side of the case.

Gen. Tracy is one of the greatest lawyers in the United States, and was associated with ex-President Harrison in the Venezuelan case before the Paris tribunal two years ago. He was President Harrison's secretary of the navy, and it is whispered that his part in the cases will be so to handle the witnesses as to reveal political favoritism and petty department scandals.

Gen. Tracy, in his four years' experience as secretary of the navy, be-



JUDGE JEREMIAH WILSON.
(Famous Washington Lawyer Employed by Admiral Schley.)

came fully acquainted with all the bureaucratic methods, and, like former Secretary Chandler, had some unpleasant experiences with naval officers, who relied upon political influence to continue on "shore duty" rather than take their turns at sea. He knows all the ins and outs of the department, and has an intimate knowledge of the ring rule in the bureau of navigation, which has been one of the most objectionable features of the navy department for many years.

Admiral Crowninshield's methods in that bureau have often been severely censured in congress, and it was an open secret that Dewey was sent to the Asiatic station in 1897 to prevent him from having any conspicuous command in the event of war with Spain, the bureau of navigation not figuring on a Philippine campaign.

It was Assistant Secretary Roosevelt who set in motion the campaign against the Spanish fleet in the Philippines that gave Dewey his great opportunity.

It is intimated by Admiral Schley's friends that Gen. Tracy will so develop this old condition of bureaucratic methods of the navy department before the court of inquiry as to create a sensation if not a naval scandal which will compel a complete overhauling of the department, whatever the result of the inquiry into Schley's insubordination. It is also anticipated that such revelation will be made as to increase the public feeling that Schley is the victim of bureaucratic jealousies.

Wealthy men in New York and Boston have taken up the cause of Schley and stand ready to contribute all the money needed for the employment of counsel, and it is intimated that there will be other great lawyers in the case when it comes to a hearing.

Hard on Bicycle Riders.

Vienna has the severest cycling code of any city in Europe. No one may ride a bicycle in the streets without a certificate of proficiency. This applies especially to lady cyclists. Ladies have to mount and dismount from both sides of their wheels, show that they can turn corners, and ride in and out between a number of dummies. All cyclists are photographed by the police and this photograph is fitted into a little book containing the rules and regulations for cycling in the city. For this book the cyclist must then pay \$1.10. Besides this, a huge brass number has to be worn conspicuously placed on the handlebar of the machine.

MISS EMILY HOBHOUSE.

English Girl Who Exposed the Horrors of British Concentration Camps in South Africa.

Miss Emily Hobhouse, the young Englishwoman who has come into prominence on account of her disclosures of cruel and inhuman practices in the British concentration camps in South Africa, is the youngest daughter of the late Archdeacon Hobhouse. Her childhood was spent in an ordinary parsonage house, and she continued to reside there after the marriages and departures from it of her brothers and sisters, until the death of her father in 1895, busying herself in parish work under his sur-



MISS EMILY HOBHOUSE.
(English Girl Who Opposes British Policy in South Africa.)

veillance. When he died she came to the United States, going to Minnesota, whither many Cornish miners, with whom at St. Ives she had been closely acquainted in earlier days, had emigrated, and there looked after their spiritual and temporal welfare in the village of Virginia. She visited hospital and jail there, and preached temperance with some effect. But bad times came on; the mines were closed, and the population dispersed.

After her return to England Miss Hobhouse busied herself in unpaid work under the Women's Industrial Council. She wrote an article on the conditions of the women who work in the great dustyards of London, and also one on the housing of single women. The war in South Africa interested her greatly, and she found herself in sympathy with the "Friends," who make it one of their duties to alleviate the horrors of every war. She learned something of the customs and language of the Boers from Dutch residents or visitors, and eventually determined to go out and personally distribute the clothing which had been collected from pitying souls. Her unofficial report, which has caused so much comment, was originally written in the shape of letters to her nearest relatives.

ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD.

Head of the Bureau of Navigation and One of the Central Figures in Schley Inquiry.

Capt. Arrant Schuyler Crowninshield, who is held responsible in some quarters for the bitterness of the controversy over the battle of Santiago bay, is chief of the bureau of navigation and as such has the rank and pay of a rear admiral. His position gives him the same power and influence possessed by the adjutant general of the army. He is the naval officer who advises the civilian head of the navy department on the technical management of the department. During the war he was practically the head of the



CAPT. A. S. CROWNINSHIELD.
(Chief of the United States Bureau of Navigation.)

navy. He prepared orders to ships and officers and Secretary Long signed them. When Schley failed to execute Crowninshield's orders as he thought they should be criticized him to the secretary, particularly when Schley turned back from Santiago to go to Key West to coal. That criticism constituted the beginning of the Sampson-Schley controversy. Crowninshield was born in New York in 1843, was graduated from the naval academy in 1863 and was immediately assigned to the Ticonderoga. He participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher, became lieutenant in 1866, lieutenant commander in 1868, commander in 1880 and captain in 1894. He commanded the Maine in 1897 and was relieved by Capt. Sigbee. Senator Lodge has been a warm friend of the captain for years, and Crowninshield's appointment to the chiefship of the bureau of navigation in 1897 is attributed to the influence of the Massachusetts senator. During the war with Spain Crowninshield was a member of the board of strategy.

New Name for Potatoes.

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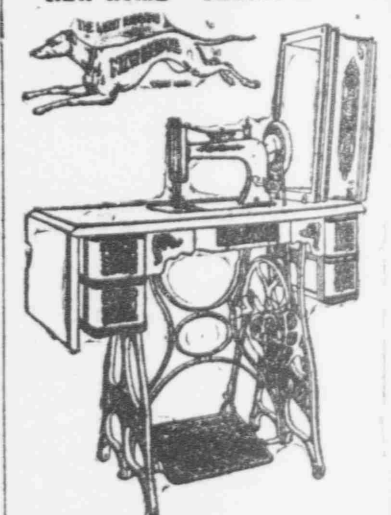
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